

B. C. EVANS CO.

CONTINUATION OF OUR

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

Grand Overhauling this Week in Every Department.

Silks and Satins Must Go! Dress Goods Must Go! Plush and Velvets Must Go! Hosiery and Gloves Must Go! Towels, Napkins and Fine Quilts! Big Bargains in Table Linens! Cloaks and Jerseys Must Go! Blankets and Flannels Must Go!

Notwithstanding the almost deluging rain for the past week we are enabled to record a very fair volume of business. This is gratifying because it bears evidence that the public know that bargains advertised by us are well worth securing. The great bargain we offered in Torchon lace last week will be continued; we have yet thousands of yards left; 2, 3, 4 and 5 inches wide; choice of the whole lot 10c per yard.

Cloaks. Jackets. Newmarkets.

THEY MUST GO.

This is a closing sale of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloth Cloaks and Jackets, Ladies' Plush Jackets and Modjeskas. Therefore, expect to find goods far, far below their value; all fashionable colors and styles. You will be pleased with the prices as well as the goods. In fact, it will pay you to invest now, even if you carry them over till next season.

1889. EMBROIDERIES. 1889.

We have just received and placed on sale first shipment of our own importation Hamburg and Nainsook Embroideries for season 1889. They comprise all the new novelties, never have we shown a larger line; never have we sold them so cheap. We invite inspection even though you do not care to purchase.

B. C. EVANS CO.,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

GRAND HOTEL.

Thoroughly renovated, newly furnished and under new and competent management.

Rooms or Meals by Day, Week or Month.

Mrs. M. Woodward & Bennett.

WALL PAPER!

Mixed Paints and Glass.

Robbins & Bound,

215 Corner Second and Main, Ft. Worth.

BOWIE.

A Strange Disease Epidemic—Montague County.

Speaks for space in the Spring Palace.

Special to the Gazette.

BOWIE, TEX., Jan. 26.—A very strange disease, now in epidemic form, broke out in the vicinity of Bowie, last Thursday, and up to this hour, 3:20 p. m., five or six deaths have occurred. Physicians in that locality cannot find out what it is, and several of them have been called in to diagnose one or two cases. The strange part of it is the manner in which the victim is attacked: a slight fever, accompanied by a burning out on the wrists, which causes the patient to be a raving maniac. It takes but a few hours to kill. Considerable excitement prevails in Bowie. Citizens here are in favor of quarantining, and many have expressed themselves as ready to leave if some preventive for the welfare of Bowie is not taken. To show how Bowieites regard the situation, they persuaded your reporter to visit that locality in the interest of THE GAZETTE and told us we would not be allowed to return to the city (Bowie). It is creating a considerable amount of talk and something will and should be done in some way to relieve the victims.

LATER.—This disease broke out in Kaufman and Hunt counties sometime last year at Poetry, a village in Kaufman county, and was pronounced meningitis.

Land seekers are in the county and hotels here are getting "plait."

Save Montague county space in the Spring Palace. No country can beat us on fruits and minerals. Merchants and property owners here are anxious to be represented, and hope Fort Worth will not make a failure on so great an enterprise.

Alabama Electoral Vote.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 26.—R. C. Meredith, the messenger elected to take Alabama's electoral vote to Washington, returned this morning. Mr. Ingalls, president pro tem of the senate, received the certificate from him, but declined to accept it, because he did not have the certificate of his appointment as messenger, though in the certificate received by him it was stated Mr. Meredith was messenger. Mr. Meredith telegraphed Governor Sray, and the electors were summoned to Montgomery this morning. They met and signed an additional certificate that Mr. Meredith had been chosen messenger, and he left for Washington again at noon to-day.

Choked Through Smoked Sausage.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Jan. 26.—This morning Robert Schen, a shoemaker, bought some smoked sausage, and the family consisting of himself, wife and five children, ate heartily of it. They soon became violently sick. Physicians were called and by hand work the older members of the family were gotten out of danger. It is doubtful if the younger ones will recover. Schen had been in jail for a long time and the family were half starved. The matter will be investigated.

Brooklyn Street Car Troubles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The tie up on the Atlantic street car line in Brooklyn continues to-day, and no cars have yet

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Chancellor Explains His Policy in the Reichstag.

Germany Will Act in Accord With England in East Africa as Well as in Samoa.

Other Occurrences in Foreign Parts—Boulogne to the Electors of the Seine Striking Seamen at Liverpool Cause Trouble.

CABLE LETTERS. What Was Done With the East Africa Bill. Bismarck's Speech.

[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.] BERLIN, Jan. 26.—After discussion in the Reichstag to-day the East Africa bill was referred to the committee of twenty-one of the members under urgency. The measure will be reported and read a second time on Tuesday. Interest in to-day's debate centered in the speech of Prince Bismarck, which was delivered with unusual animation, an easy flow of words, fewer pauses than usual, and unmistakable earnestness. The chancellor spoke with reference to the allusion of Herr Bamberger and Dr. Windthorst, making him responsible for everything happening in East Africa. He said he could not undertake to be responsible for everything and that something must be left to the officials sent there to settle affairs. He then continued:

"I will tell the Reichstag honestly how far I intend to go. I will not go a hair's breadth further. What I propose applies only to the immediate and more pressing requirements. The first speaker touched upon the question of the position we take up toward foreign powers. On that point I can only say: we have proceeded and shall ever proceed solely in the agreement with England, the greatest colonial power in the world. I deny, emphatically, the suggestion that we have any intention to proceed against the sultan of Zanzibar in violation of the wishes of England in Zanzibar; also in Samoa we are in the future."

ACCORD WITH ENGLAND. and advance hand in hand with her. [Cheers.] We are absolutely resolved to uphold the policy we have shared with the English in Africa. [Cheers.] The only unpleasantness that has arisen has been with subordinate officials, for whom the government neither cares nor will be responsible. We cannot discuss the question whether Englishmen do exactly the same as we do in ours. It has never occurred to us that we should ask England for assistance in our own sphere of power. Such a thing is beyond the range of possibility. I cannot recognize necessity for the discussion of this bill in committee. I could just as well say to a full house what I might have said to such a committee. England on this question is not only money, but blood gained. Besides, we have no information that could be given to the committee about

THE WEDDING PRESENTS. that she moved all the pictures in the parlor the next day to put up her own, that she went to see a fortune-teller who informed her that her husband would not live long, and that she (the witness) did not leave Rawson mansion at the command of Mr. Rawson, on the contrary, Mrs. Rawson offered her an advance in wages if she would stay. Miss Quingley also asserted that Mrs. Rawson was addicted to the use of profane and vulgar language, and proceeded to give alleged samples of it, which were of a character to preclude their publication and which were in fact so shocking as to call out a protest from Judge Tullihill.

Mrs. Quingley's testimony was punctuated occasionally by exclamations from Mr. Rawson to the general effect that "witness was drawing on her imagination," for her facts to a most astonishing degree. Mrs. Rawson also took occasion to suggest, sotto voce, that the gaitskink cloak and lace with which Bridget had adorned herself withal were

THE PRICE OF HER SHAME. County Physician Mayer, the next witness, gave it as his opinion that Mrs. Rawson was not insane at the time of the shooting.

Before the court adjourned for noon recess the jury were removed, because Mr. Elliott, state's attorney, wanted to make a statement. He said he had heard of some of the ladies connected with the defense had received threatening letters. He said that if the ladies would give him any clue as to the perpetrators he would see they were punished.

"Oh, let those letters and writers be published by the court," said Judge Tullihill. "The court has received such a letter, written with a typewriter so as to conceal the authorship. The court is not bothering about them."

Miss A.—Don't you find New York society rather empty and rather unsatisfactory? Mr. S.—Not necessarily. You can take your choice here, all brains and no style; society proper, with a fair amount of each, and the Four Hundred, all style and no brains.—[Life.]

COUNTRY INKMEKER (to guest).—"I hope you've been comfortable. We don't put on no style here, but everything is substantial. I always buy things that won't wear out."

GUEST—"So I noticed. That cake of soap in my room is the most substantial thing I've struck for a good while—no wear out to that."—[New York Weekly.]

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY. to-morrow will be opened by transmitters of guards over revolve playing a hymn from the 101st of the palace chapel. A salute of 101 guns will be fired at noon. The imperial family will attend service in the palace chapel in the morning and in Berlin in the afternoon. Some of the students of the university proposed to arrange a torchlight procession, but the emperor intimated he did not desire any public manifestations. A section of students, irritated by remarks which the emperor recently addressed to Rector Gebhardt, propose to hold a hostile demonstration in front of the palace.

Prince Bismarck had an interview to-day with the emperor before going to the Reichstag. It is understood they consulted on the LUXEMBOURG QUESTION, concerning which the prince of Wied arrived here to-day.

The sensational trial of Merchant Moeller, who was charged with abducting a minor, Miss Elias, a New York heiress, was concluded in the Castell court to-day. The trial, which lasted three days, resulted in conviction of Moeller, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THE POLISH KINGDOM. Since the emperor created the Bishop of Cracow a prince the agitation in Galicia for the restoration of the Polish kingdom has intensified. The anniversary of 1863 was celebrated throughout Galicia with unwonted fervor. Orators at banquets in Cracow and Lemberg, and Polish newspapers generally, indulged in predictions that Poland would soon

be restored to autonomy under Emperor Francis Joseph. Cracow sends a deputation headed by the Prince Bishop Dunajewski to thank the emperor for his course toward Poland. Orders have been issued that pupils in cadet schools and cavalry officers must learn the Russian language.

GERMANY. Count Herbert Bismarck Addresses the Reichstag on the East Africa Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Count Herbert Bismarck, speaking on the East Africa bill in the Reichstag, said the government took its stand principally upon Dr. Windthorst's anti-slavery resolution, which had been carried by such a large majority in the Reichstag as to justify the hope that the bill would also be favorably received. The East Africa ferment had increased, and the situation demanded heavy sacrifices. He reviewed the position of affairs at each German station, and emphasized the danger in which they were placed. The navy, he said, had done its duty beyond all expectation, but without aid it could not accomplish much. Police force was necessary. The demands of the bill were reasonable. The efforts the commercial company alone could not suffice to protect the interests of Germany in East Africa, hence the empire was compelled to intervene. The government had secured Capt. Weismann as the man best fitted to carry out its purposes owing to his knowledge and experience.

Capt. Weismann detailed the condition of affairs in East Africa. The object of the expedition, he said, was to recover lost territory. The sultan of Zanzibar was unable to uphold his authority or to protect his territory. The force asked for would only be employed, as long as was absolutely necessary.

FRANCE. Boulanger Sends Out a Last Appeal to the Electors of the Seine.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Gen. Boulanger has made final appeal to the electors of the Seine for their support in the election to-morrow. The general protests his fidelity to the republic, and again denies that he aims at a dictatorship. He declares that if elected he will vote for an honorable Republican and for the sovereignty of the people. The vote for M. Jacques, his opponent, he asserts, will be for the crime of corruption which will lead to the ruin of France.

REGULATING COLONIZING OF COSSACKS. PARIS, Jan. 26.—At a ministerial council held to-day at the Palace Elysee, President Carnot's residence, Adolphe Krantz, minister of marine, stated that the government of Obock had been instructed to notify M. Atchouff, leader of the Cossack colonists, that if he established a colony in territory protected by the French, he must observe the regulations governing the territory, and must refrain from any acts which would be prejudicial to the interests of the French. The importance of arms is prohibited. The government has also been told to keep a close watch upon the coast to prevent the landing of armed parties.

ENGLAND. Striking Seamen Create a Disturbance on the Liverpool Docks.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Striking seamen and foremen here last night boarded the steamer Kansas, loading for Boston, and dragged ashore eight men who refused to participate in the strike. To-day 1000 strikers lined the quay and prevented men from shipping who attempted to do so, assaulting them and throwing their fists into the water. A crew was shipped for the steamer African, and under strong police protection were escorted to the vessel. The crowd of strikers and their sympathizers is increasing, and the police have summoned reinforcements. It is expected more of the non-striking will attempt to ship, and that a fracas will occur. Shipowners to-day sent a deputation to the mayor, who promised police protection.

Cable Notes. BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The East Africa bill came up for debate in the Reichstag to-day. The chamber was crowded and much eagerness was manifested to hear the discussion. Count Herbert Bismarck explained the reasons that had induced the government to introduce the measure. Capt. Weismann, imperial commander for East Africa, followed Count Herbert and urged that the Reichstag accept the bill. Prince Bismarck entered the chamber while Capt. Weismann was speaking and took his seat. Herr Bamberger followed Capt. Weismann, strongly opposing the measure.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The St. James Gazette states that Sir W. A. White, British ambassador to Turkey, will shortly retire, and that he will be succeeded by Lord Sackville.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—M. Yeliseeff, explorer, in an article in the Novoye Vremya, points out the dangers of the Atchouff expedition to Abyssinia. M. Yeliseeff says the only route open to the expedition is from Tadjik to Shoa. The attitude of the king is doubtful. Italian emissaries have gone in advance of the Russians. Should the king of Shoa not send an escort from Ankobar or Negus, no send one from Gondar, the Russian mission will come to a sad end.

Abilene Shipments. Special to the Gazette. ABILENE, TEX., Jan. 26.—The following shipments have been made from Abilene during the past week: Ten cars of cattle shipped by Swenson Bros. to Chicago, two cars of horses to Arizona, three cars of mules, one car of flour and one car of bran by Pioneer mills, one car of hides shipped by Pratt Bros. to St. Louis. Abilene has shipped up to date 1918 bales of cotton.

Burglary at Colorado. Special to the Gazette. COLORADO, TEX., Jan. 26.—Burglars broke in C. H. Lasky's grocery store last night by forcing a back window. They forced the cash drawer and got a dollar and two in small change and helped themselves to some light groceries. No arrests have been made as yet.

Abilene has evidently found a new market for its goods. It is now a strong competitor for Rochester Post-Ex.

POSITIVE FIRE. A fire broke out in the building of the Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., to-day.

NOT HARMONIOUS.

Cleveland's Cabinet Divided on the Samoa Difficulty.

Some in Favor of Calling a Halt on Germany, while Others Want Peace at Any Price.

Germany Said to have Sent Out a Spy to Size Up Our Military and Naval Resources. Bismarck's Scheme.

WHAT IS OUR POLICY? NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A Washington special to the World says the position assumed and the arguments used by Secretary Bayard in the negotiation with England and Germany on the subject of Samoa during the preliminary period of diplomacy and before German gunboats were brought into play for the destruction of property belonging to the Samoans and to Americans in Samoa, had the entire approval of those who are now severely criticizing the secretary for his inaction since the Germans have shown a disposition to throw all treaties and agreements to the wind. The position he took in the conference with the representatives of England and Germany is admitted to be unassailable and his arguments are unanswerable, but the fact that the state department acted so acceptably then only increases the disappointment felt at the slowness of the department now. It is stated by one who is in position to know that the cabinet is far from harmonious in this matter. Some insist upon prompt action while others want a policy of caution. Secretaries Whitney and Dickinson, it is said, would see an immediate warning upon Germany; that further interference in the internal affairs of Samoa would be a violation of our rights under our treaty with Samoa and our regard for Germany herself, and agreements would be resented by the United States. Their policy would be to say to Germany in most unmistakable terms: "HANDS OFF."

And to send to Samoa a force sufficient to enforce the decree, but they and Dickinson of the cabinet have been in the encouragement of the policy of caution, and do not endorse it. Fairchild inclines to Bayard's policy and caution, and so do Endicott, Attorney-General Garland's position is usually to make a report on our ability to the secretary of state. Vindictive of the surprise and disappointment of some of our friends and admirers, is a patient of patience of commerce and peace at almost any price. The president is said to be more in accord with Whitney and Dickinson than with the others, and when he throws his weight entirely on that side, as it is believed he will be before long, numbers will not prevail.

The last two cabinet meetings days are said to have been regular field days in the cabinet room. Yesterday the council lasted a much shorter time than usual, and the reason assigned is that some members of the cabinet had almost lost their tempers and their patience.

Without it, was suggested by a leading member of the diplomatic corps that Prince Bismarck would probably be in no hurry to bring about a termination of the present difficulties. Bismarck, he said, realizes that the German government has a heavy burden to bear, and that his position among the great powers of Europe. A war cloud like this will not only furnish ample justification for keeping up the great army Germany now has, but it will be used as an argument for building great vessels of war to put the German empire in a position to rank as a maritime power. Bismarck is a great schemer.

A GERMAN SPY. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A Washington special says Mr. Coetie Petrie, attaché of the German legation, has just arrived in Washington direct from Berlin. His mission is supposed to be broadly comprehensive and rapid survey of the military and naval resources of the United States in defense and offense. He is presumed to inspect the harbor defenses of the principal sea coasts, and incidentally make a report on our ability to command sea-going steamers which could be speedily converted into commerce-destroying privateers.

THE DEPOSED KING. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 26.—The American schooner H. L. Tieman, has arrived here from the Marshall Islands, the place of banishment of Malietoa, deposed king of Samoa. Malietoa arrived at Jalili, on Bonham island, about November 25, on the German war ship Olga. He was accorded the liberty of the island, but was guarded by the German troops and prevented from having any intercourse with the white people. Malietoa, E. M. Morgan, United States consul at Jalili, endeavored to get into conversation with the deposed king, but was prevented from doing so. Malietoa has aged considerably since being placed in captivity, and he understands aimlessly about Jalili as if he had given up all hope of escape.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RECEIVED. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The secretary of state this morning received a long dispatch from Vice-Consul Blacklock at Samoa giving additional details in regard to the disturbance on the island. The 15th killed and wounded. The natives were under the leadership of an alleged American citizen named Klein. It is merely an elaboration of the consul's message received from Consul Blacklock January 5, last by way of Auckland, but presents occurrences in a much clearer and more comprehensible manner than was possible at that time. The mail was brought by the Pacific mail steamer which arrived at San Francisco last Saturday. It will probably be given to the press Monday.

FAVOR AMERICAN OPPOSITION. BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The Pesther Lloyd and other Hungarian papers, in discussing the Samoan question, favor American opposition to German encroachment. The Pesther Lloyd says America ought to allow German supremacy in place which is acquiring strategic importance. After the capture of Panama shall have been a military prestige of Germany upon Americans, who

have no occasion to accede to claims.

NO CAUSE FOR WAR. BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The North German Gazette says: "Advisers from San Francisco show that the chamber of commerce there is the most active in opposition to Germany's policy in Samoa. The anti-German feeling is height by the action of Mr. Sewall, American consul in Samoa. There is no conflict between Germany and America. It is only with Sewall and the American officials in Samoa who are anxious to cause complications."

Cisco. Special to the Gazette. CISCO, TEX., Jan. 26.—A series of Lenten prayer meetings has been in progress at the Baptist church for the past three weeks, and in spite of the very inclement weather prevailing during most of the time there has been a good attendance and an increasing interest.

TWO SIDES TO IT. Railway Commission Discussed by House Internal Improvements Committee.

Representative Parker Still at Work for Convict Road Bill—Work of State District Assembly, K. of L.

AN EMBLEMATIC APPEAL. Special to the Gazette. AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 26.—The feature of the day was the discussion before the house committee on internal improvements of the proposed commission bills. It had become generally known that Governor John C. Brown was to dress the committee to-day in opposition to a commission and that Judge Terry was to answer him. So widespread the desire to hear the debate that committee had to sit with closed doors and only a few persons were admitted. Governor Brown's argument was fully prepared, was full of statistics, abounded in facts. He discussed matter from a constitutional standpoint from the standpoint of equity from the standpoint of experience. He declared that many of the roads come into Texas under the corporate act of 1882, which was not repealed in 1887, and that a law such as was proposed would be a violation of the trusts made with the state under the act. He argued against the right of legislature to give a commission to regulate freight rates, and to it by the constitution. He urged to the committee not to do any act to cripple the interest of these grand plans have come into the state and most of their use and enjoyment by the people. He urged the committee to control the property of the state, and to prevent the use of the state's money in the hands of private individuals. He urged the committee to address the public mind, and to inform the people of the true condition of the state. He urged the committee to grant the state a commission to regulate freight rates, and to it by the constitution. He urged the committee not to do any act to cripple the interest of these grand plans have come into the state and most of their use and enjoyment by the people. He urged the committee to control the property of the state, and to prevent the use of the state's money in the hands of private individuals. 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